ICT - END EXAM
SET-2

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Section A

1) The term 'discourse' is referred to the use of language in speech or writing to produce meaning in particular discipline. In terms of philosophy discourse is not a new thing and the meaning of development has changed a lot, just like a chameleon changing it colours. It has been conceptualized in different ways by different people over time and it has got its own escence of the value of life. It's completely a discourse marker one event or process which seems to be a development for one individual is not for another individual. In the ancient period, philosophers considered human process as cynical and cyclical. It's meaning has some what changed in 18th century where its meaning is progress in human civilization & it is continuous with the help of science and its evolution. Whereas in the contemporary world its has got a whole new meaning where materialistic property and its growth, industrialization, scientific & technological innovations were given importance. So the contem -porary meaning of development is mostly related modernization. On the other side, the eastern development disourse is nearer to metaphysics while the western view points is about the epistomology. Hence from the above inferences its obvious that development as a discourse marker has evolved.

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2) The human development index (HDI) is a stastic composite index of life expectancy, education and standard of living. The index is based on the human development approach, developed by Mahbub ul Haq and Amartya Sen's work on human capabilities. It was created to emphasize the people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not the economic growth alone.

As stated earlier HDI consists of ~~or~~ has 3 indicators :-

(i) life expectancy or health

(ii) expected years of schooling or eductaion

(iii) standard of living means the GDP of the country

Limitations of HDI :-

(i) It fails to consider or say anything about the development in terms of technology or contributions to human civilization, (i.e) lack of attention to development from a global perspective.

(ii) It doesn't reflect on inequalities, poverty, empowerment, positive development and human growth.

(iii) It's only considerate of the income of a country (GDP) and concentrates on long term changes ~~and~~ rather than short term.

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Section B

2) Digital India is a program launched/initiated by the Indian government to guarantee that the government's services are made available to residents electronically through enhanced online infrastructure and increased internet connectivity, or by making the country technologically enabled. Rural communities will be connected to high-speed internet networks as a part of effort. It's made up of three main components :- the creation of safe and robust digital infrastructure, the digital delivery of government services, and universal digital literacy.

The main vision areas are :-

(i) Digital infrastructure as a core utility to every citizen :-
- → availability of high speed internet as a core utility for delivery of services to citizens.
- → easy access to all government services

(ii) Government services on demand :-
- → seemlessly integrate services accross different departments over a single platform and provide it as a service to the public
- → availability of services in realtime (i.e) 24/7 availability

(iii) Digital empowerment of citizens :-
- → digital literacy to each and every citizen
- → completely digitalized infrastructure so that no citizen is required to submit paper copies.

It has 9 pillars :-

(i) Broadband highways
(ii) Universal access to mobile connectivity

(iii) public internet access programi
(iv) e-governance
(v) ekranti - electronic delivery of services
(vi) Information for all
(vii) Electronics manufacturing
(viii) It for jobs
(ix) early harvest programs.

Projects under Digital India

→ UID (Aadhaar) :- Its a project conceived as an initiative which would provide identification for each resident across the country and is primarly used for the basis of efficent delivery of services to individuals. It was a tool for effective monitoring of various programs and schemes of the government. The concept of this project was to uniquely identy BPL families, but later on after several rounds of discussion with various stakeholders the government thought of merging the NPR/MNIC under the citizen ship act of 1955 and UID. Finally this project was offloaded to UIDAI for planning and implementing at the end the output was Aadhaar for everyone in the country.

→ ekranti :- considering the need of tranforming e-governance, provide and promote mobile governance and good governance in the country. The approach and key components of e-kranti have been approved by the union cabinet in March, 2015 with the vision of 'Transforming e-governance'.

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3) Disaster management is a systematic process of how we deal with human, materialistic, economic or environmental impacts of a disaster. We use administrative directives, operational skills and organizations to implement strategies to improve coping capabilities in order to reduce to impact of a disaster. Ict can play a significant role in predicting or analysing risk areas, vulner-abilities and potentially affected resources both materialistic and humans around a region.

Role of ICT in disaster forecasting :-

→ By using GIS, we can plan evacuation pathways during disasters.
→ we can use wind direction, speed info for estimating the spread of wild fires
→ Due to ICT, there's a technology called common alerting protocol (CAP) which is used to send messages to the people over an affected/ will be affected region, so that they can get to safer places.

Role of ICT in disaster response :-

→ By crowdsourcing, Government takes help of third party trust or donation institutions to provide essential needs to the people over the affected regions and help them
→ By tracking temporary shelters, ~~ers~~ through GIS can help in ensuring proper deployment of medical teams, etc.

Role of ICT in disaster recovery :-

→ Recovery includes actions that assist a community to return to normalcy after a disaster.
→ for this there are different software tools for storing and analysing data related to disaster, like Vorina, Groove, FACTS

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Role of ICT in mitigation phase :-

→ for mitigation GIS can be used to identify high risk areas and prioritize them for mitigation activities.

→ Use of IOT devices and creating a digital twin of the system can help the government greatly by simulating the whole disaster and can possibly relocate all the people from the ~~affected~~ areas being affected.

→ we can also create online portals and communities that focus on knowledge sharing for people on how to take precautions (i.e) what to do and what not to do during a disaster inorder to reduce ~~to~~ the human loses and resources being damaged.